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THE LABOR MARKET REPORT TENNESSEE

NED McWHERTER, GOVERNOR

RAYBURN TRAUGHBER, COMMISSIONER

DATA FOR SEPTEMBER 1987

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CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY

The last issue of The Labor Market Report covered the two components (The Interview Survey and tne Diary Survey) of the Consumer Expenditure Survey. Differences in the methodology and two tables showing expenditures by region from the lastest available survey (1984) were included.

This issue will look at how spending patterns vary by family size and income and at expenditure changes of urban consumer units from 1980 to 1984.

Expenditures by Income Level

Variations in spending patterns appear when expenditure data at different income levels are compared. Although the dollar amounts of most expenditures increase as income rises, the percentages of total expenditures spent on individual items differ among the income groups. The portion of total expenditures spent on the basic life necessities of food and housing decrease as income grows. Higher income consumer units are then able to shift a larger share of expenditures toward other items such as entertainment, cash contributions, and home furnishings. Expenditures for pensions and Social Security also increase substantially with higher income.

Another observation that can be made from perusing the data in Table 1 is that the lower income groups appear to spend more in a year than they receive in income. Since income includes public assistance, these consumers may be incurring debts. It is also possible that a consumer unit had been in a higher income bracket previously and was able to use some savings in 1984.

In addition, many units in the lower income groups have large self-employment, farm, or other income losses which may be temporary. Therefore, these low income groups include some consumers whose expenditure patterns are similar to those with higher incomes even though their income for that particular period places them in the lower income groups.

TABLE 1
ANNUAL EXPENDITURES BY INCOME - 1984

ITEMS	<$5,000		$10,000-14,999		$20,000-29,999		>$40,000	
	EXP.	%	EXP.	%	EXP.	%	EXP.	%
Total, All Items	$11,005	100.0	$14,714	100.0	$21,923	100.0	$41,856	100.0
Food	2,105	19.1	2,570	17.5	3,458	15.8	5,424	13.0
Alcoholic Beverages	173	1.6	222	1.5	322	1.5	536	1.3
Housing	3,270	33.8	4,501	30.6	6,418	29.3	11,804	28.2
Shelter	2,130	19.4	2,460	16.7	3,563	16.3	6,659	15.9
Utilities	1,033	9.4	1,386	9.4	1,737	7.9	2,441	5.8
Furnishings	398	3.6	466	3.2	822	3.7	1,958	4.7
Apparel	605	5.5	687	4.7	1,049	4.8	2,531	6.0
Transportation	1,899	17.3	3,289	22.4	4,637	21.2	8,493	20.3
Vehicles	665	6.0	1,432	9.7	1,906	8.7	3,937	9.4
Gasoline and Motor Oil	579	5.3	874	5.9	1,211	5.5	1,676	4.0
Other Vehicle Expenses	488	4.4	831	5.6	1,290	5.9	2,289	5.5
Public Transportation	167	1.5	152	1.0	230	1.0	592	1.4
Health Care	515	4.7	901	6.1	903	4.1	1,299	3.1
Entertainment	455	4.1	576	3.9	999	4.6	2,239	5.3
Education	413	3.8	149	1.0	191	0.9	570	1.4
Cash Contributions	222	2.0	340	2.3	804	3.7	1,935	4.6
Personal Insurance	232	2.1	165	1.1	320	1.5	661	1.6
Pensions, Social Security	199	1.8	637	4.3	1,887	8.6	4,946	11.8

Expenditures by Size of Consumer Unit

Although two persons cannot live as cheaply as one, the average two-person consumer unit does spend less than two average one-person units combined. Expenditures increase for a second person about 63 percent. When the unit size doubles to four, total expenditures grow by only an additional 30 percent.

As expected, the expenditures for most items increase with consumer unit size. However, one exception is alcoholic beverages. In addition, expenditures for public transportation and cash contributions are higher for two persons than for one, but decrease for four persons.

TABLE 2
ANNUAL EXPENDITURES BY CONSUMER UNIT SIZE - 1984

ITEMS	ONE PERSON		TWO PERSONS		FOUR PERSONS	
	EXP.	%	EXP.	%	EXP.	%
Total, All Items	$12,623	100.0	$20,561	100.0	$26,815	100.0
Food	1,864	14.8	3,075	15.0	4,359	16.3
Alcoholic Beverages	301	2.4	291	1.4	260	1.0
Housing	4,065	32.2	6,347	30.9	8,057	30.0
Shelter	2,525	20.0	3,485	16.9	4,426	16.5
Utilities	967	7.7	1,632	7.9	2,063	7.7
Furnishings	436	3.5	937	4.6	1,075	4.0
Apparel	674	5.3	993	4.8	1,442	5.4
Transportation	2,297	18.2	4,168	20.3	5,478	20.4
Vehicles	876	6.9	1,733	8.4	2,389	8.9
Gasoline and Motor Oil	557	4.4	1,014	4.9	1,383	5.2
Other Vehicle Expenses	625	5.0	1,136	5.5	1,469	5.5
Public Transportation	238	1.9	286	1.4	237	0.9
Health Care	561	4.4	1,136	5.5	991	3.7
Entertainment	578	4.6	894	4.3	1,395	5.2
Education	250	2.0	186	0.9	374	1.4
Cash Contributions	474	3.8	753	3.7	709	2.6
Personal Insurance	132	1.0	294	1.4	403	1.5
Pensions, Social Security	826	6.5	1,602	7.8	2,295	8.6

Expenditure Changes over Time

Because of the break in rural-area data from 1981 through 1983, only urban-area data can be observed over the time period of 1980 to 1984. Changes from year to year reflect changes in spending patterns due to a variety of factors including price changes, shifting personal tastes, economic conditions, and demographic changes.

The only item that has had reduced expenditures from 1980 to 1984 is gasoline and motor oil. This downward trend can be attributed to both falling gasoline prices over the period and the use of more fuel-efficient automobiles. Another factor might be the increased use of air travel during that time. Airline price wars made air travel much more attractive than cars for many vacations and business trips. The survey item "public transportation" includes air travel as well as intracity mass transit and showed large expenditure increases each year except 1982.

Expenditures for retirement, pensions, and Social Security showed large gains each year. The increase follows the rise in the Social Security tax rate and the increase in the income level to which the rate applies. Increases in this area may also reflect the favorable tax legislation enacted toward Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs).

TABLE 3
PERCENT CHANGES IN ANNUAL EXPENDITURES OF URBAN CONSUMER UNITS

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Income Before Taxes	9.0%	6.8%	3.9%	6.3%
Total, All Expenditures	5.0	2.9	9.0	10.6
Food	2.4	-5.8	4.0	6.0
Alcoholic Beverages	1.4	0.4	1.1	4.5
Housing	6.1	7.4	7.1	10.8
Shelter	6.5	9.3	5.5	11.9
Utilities	13.2	7.2	7.2	9.0
Furnishings	-1.1	1.1	13.0	7.4
Apparel	8.8	0.1	11.2	10.0
Transportation	2.2	0.4	11.7	12.0
Vehicles	0.9	4.8	26.6	19.7
Gasoline and Motor Oil	-1.4	-9.2	0.4	-1.5
Other Vehicle Expenses	6.5	9.3	5.7	12.3
Public Transportation	13.8	-8.8	9.6	20.5
Health Care	4.4	5.5	4.4	7.2
Entertainment	10.4	2.6	12.1	13.2
Education	9.1	11.8	14.9	6.5
Cash Contributions	8.1	8.3	4.4	25.9
Personal Insurance	7.5	-8.4	5.6	14.0
Pensions, Social Security	10.5	16.1	24.2	13.7

Urban Versus Rural Expenditures

The average annual cash income of an urban consumer unit is $23,707 compared to $19,817 for a rural unit. Therefore, it is not surprising that the urban group generally spends more ($21,612) than does the rural one ($17,115). This also holds true for most individual items. Exceptions are personal insurance (urban = $296, rural = $316), health care (urban = $891, rural = $959), and gasoline and motor oil (urban = $1,034, rural = $1,174). In fact, the rural units spend almost 14 percent more on gasoline and motor oil than do the urban ones. Residents of rural areas often need to drive long distances for work or to purchase needed goods and services. Also, costs of bringing gasoline to rural filling stations are passed on to consumers.

More Information Available

The data presented in this article represent only a small fraction of what is available from both components of the Consumer Expenditure Survey.

Publications containing information from the survey can be obtained either from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Publications Sales Center, P.O. Box 2145, Chicago, Illinois 60690, or from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Currently available publications include the following:

Interview Survey, 1984, Bulletin 2267, Stock No. 029-001-02905-5, $4.50.

Interview Survey, 1982-83, Bulletin 2246, Stock No. 029-001-02888-1, $7.50.

Diary Survey, 1982-83, Bulletin 2245, Stock No. 029-001-02890-3, $2.75.

Interview Survey, 1980-81, Bulletin 2225, Stock No. 029-001-02841-5, $6.00.

Diary Survey, 1980-81, Bulletin 2173, Stock No. 029-001-02788-5, $4.50.

Information concerning microdata tapes can be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Planning and Financial Management, Washington, D.C. 20212.

SOURCES: Arizona Labor Market Information Newsletter
Vol. XI, No. 7, July 1987.

Consumer Expenditure Survey: Interview Survey, 1982-83, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 1986.

Consumer Expenditure Survey: Interview Survey, 1984, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 1986.

U.S. Department of Labor, News release USDL: 86-451, November 20, 1986.

NEW PUBLICATION BY RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

1988 Annual Planning Information

A publication containing information on population, labor force, industrial employment, income, unemployment insurance claimants, and veteran population by service delivery areas.

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

COUNTY	SEPTEMBER 1987	1986	COUNTY	SEPTEMBER 1987	1986
ANDERSON	6.6	6.8	LAUDERDALE	6.6	8.6
BEDFORD	6.9	10.1	LAWRENCE	12.0	15.4
BENTON	9.4	14.3	LEWIS	10.4	16.7
BLEDSOE	4.3	8.4	LINCOLN	5.8	7.6
BLOUNT	6.0	10.1	LOUDON	6.5	7.4
BRADLEY	5.2	7.4	MACON	6.4	9.7
CAMPBELL	12.5	15.5	MADISON	8.3	8.1
CANNON	10.7	10.0	MARION	11.6	11.3
CARROLL	9.0	9.9	MARSHALL	5.7	8.7
CARTER	6.6	8.3	MAURY	6.5	6.9
CHEATHAM	3.8	3.9	MCMINN	7.5	8.4
CHESTER	6.1	7.1	MCNAIRY	9.1	13.3
CLAIBORNE	6.8	8.5	MEIGS	8.3	10.6
CLAY	3.3	5.2	MONROE	6.5	8.6
COCKE	9.7	13.1	MONTGOMERY	8.5	9.3
COFFEE	7.3	7.5	MOORE	5.2	5.0
CROCKETT	7.3	9.9	MORGAN	8.6	11.7
CUMBERLAND	7.1	9.3	OBION	5.9	7.0
DAVIDSON	3.9	4.2	OVERTON	8.4	11.7
DECATUR	8.9	16.2	PERRY	11.7	16.8
DEKALB	7.3	9.6	PICKETT	11.4	22.6
DICKSON	5.7	6.6	POLK	11.2	10.8
DYER	8.7	8.8	PUTNAM	5.4	6.9
FAYETTE	6.1	8.6	RHEA	8.8	9.6
FENTRESS	9.6	16.1	ROANE	6.2	7.2
FRANKLIN	6.4	6.7	ROBERTSON	5.8	5.6
GIBSON	7.9	10.4	RUTHERFORD	5.9	5.5
GILES	8.3	11.6	SCOTT	14.4	17.9
GRAINGER	7.5	9.6	SEQUATCHIE	11.0	13.9
GREENE	8.1	9.1	SEVIER	5.0	7.0
GRUNDY	11.7	10.1	SHELBY	5.6	6.3
HAMBLEN	7.4	9.8	SMITH	5.3	5.2
HAMILTON	5.3	6.1	STEWART	8.5	6.9
HANCOCK	7.5	8.4	SULLIVAN	7.6	6.0
HARDEMAN	7.5	8.8	SUMNER	6.4	6.8
HARDIN	7.4	11.2	TIPTON	5.9	8.2
HAWKINS	5.4	7.9	TROUSDALE	4.3	5.0
HAYWOOD	8.6	12.5	UNICOI	5.8	8.9
HENDERSON	8.6	11.6	UNION	9.1	7.3
HENRY	17.7	11.4	VAN BUREN	6.9	12.2
HICKMAN	7.1	7.6	WARREN	9.3	11.6
HOUSTON	13.1	11.0	WASHINGTON	5.3	6.6
HUMPHREYS	15.7	13.2	WAYNE	9.5	11.9
JACKSON	6.2	13.2	WEAKLEY	5.0	5.8
JEFFERSON	6.4	7.6	WHITE	6.3	11.8
JOHNSON	8.1	16.4	WILLIAMSON	2.9	2.6
KNOX	5.2	5.7	WILSON	5.2	5.8
LAKE	12.2	10.2			

TENNESSEE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	September 1986				Revised August 1987				Preliminary September 1987			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate
U. S. 1/	118,244,000	110,229,000	8,015,000	6.8	121,614,000	114,527,000	7,088,000	5.8	119,884,000	113,027,000	6,857,000	5.7
TENNESSEE 2/	2,321,100	2,153,800	167,300	7.2	2,328,900	2,174,400	154,500	6.6	2,357,800	2,210,600	147,200	6.2
MSAs												
CHATTANOOGA	201,300	188,500	12,800	6.4	201,700	190,100	11,600	5.8	202,300	191,200	11,100	5.5
JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL	207,700	193,900	13,800	6.6	212,500	197,800	14,700	6.9	215,500	201,200	14,300	6.6
KNOXVILLE	277,600	258,900	18,700	6.7	277,600	260,700	16,900	6.1	280,500	264,600	15,900	5.7
MEMPHIS	440,100	412,100	28,000	6.4	441,500	415,600	25,900	5.9	445,300	419,800	25,500	5.7
NASHVILLE	508,300	484,200	24,100	4.7	504,700	481,100	23,600	4.7	510,400	487,500	22,900	4.5

1/ Error range for these estimates is plus or minus 0.2 percentage points.
2/ Error range for these estimates cannot be computed.

Tennessee's estimated unemployment rate for September was 6.2 percent, down four-tenths of a percentage point from the August rate of 6.6 percent. September's rate was also the lowest monthly rate since the 6.1 percent unemployment rate in December 1979.

The national unemployment rate in September was 5.7 percent, one-tenth of a percentage point less than the previous month and five-tenths of a percentage point lower than Tennessee's rate.

From August to September, the number of people employed in Tennessee grew by 1.7 percent, while the number of people employed nationally declined by 1.3 percent. Tennessee's labor force grew by 1.2 percent, while the nation as a whole experienced a 1.4 percent decline.

Total nonagricultural employment reached a record level of 2,036,000. Major employment increases occurred in local government, up by 23,900, as school reconvened. The service industry was up by 2,400 with growth in educational services, primarily in private schools. This offset the seasonal decline in service related fields such as hotels and motels. Continued growth was experienced in furniture and fixtures (+600) and in the apparel industry (+600). Major decreases in employment occurred in construction (-1,400); finance, insurance, and real estate (-700); and in hotel and other lodgings (-600).

From August to September, the unemployment rate declined in 72 counties, increased in 14 counties, and remained unchanged in nine counties.

Williamson County once again led the state with the lowest monthly unemployment rate at 2.9 percent. Henry County had the highest unemployment rate at 17.7 percent. September was the first month since July 1981 that all Tennessee counties had a rate below 17.7 percent. Only 15 of the 95 counties had an unemployment rate more than ten percent.

STATEWIDE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In thousands) *

INDUSTRY	SEPTEMBER 1986	AUGUST 1987	SEPTEMBER 1987	Net Change SEP. 1986 to SEP. 1987	Net Change AUG. 1987 to SEP. 1987
TOTAL	1958.6	2006.8	2036.0	77.4	29.2
Manufacturing	495.5	497.8	500.6	5.1	2.8
Durable Goods	241.7	240.4	242.3	0.6	1.9
Lumber & Wood Products	19.4	20.0	20.2	0.8	0.2
Furniture & Fixtures	25.3	27.7	28.3	3.0	0.6
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	14.4	14.6	14.7	0.3	0.1
Primary Metal Industries	16.2	16.2	16.4	0.2	0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	40.1	36.8	37.0	-3.1	0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	37.7	35.7	36.0	-1.7	0.3
Electrical & Electronic Machinery	35.8	36.5	37.1	1.3	0.6
Transportation Equipment	32.7	32.7	32.7	0.0	0.0
Instruments & Related Products	9.6	9.5	9.5	-0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.3	10.7	10.4	0.1	-0.3
Nondurable Goods	253.8	257.4	258.3	4.5	0.9
Food & Kindred Products	39.9	40.5	40.5	0.6	0.0
Meat Products	8.0	8.0	7.9	-0.1	-0.1
Dairy Products	3.1	3.2	3.1	0.0	-0.1
Tobacco Manufactures	1.4	1.3	1.3	-0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	23.3	23.9	23.9	0.6	0.0
Knitting Mills	11.7	12.1	12.0	0.3	-0.1
Yarn & Thread Mills	2.9	2.8	2.8	-0.1	0.0
Apparel Products	65.0	65.5	66.1	1.1	0.6
Paper & Allied Products	18.2	18.7	18 9	0.7	0.2
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Indus.	31.3	31.5	31.6	0.3	0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	38.8	38.9	38.6	-0.2	-0.3
Petroleum Refining & Related Indus.	1.0	0.9	0.9	-0.1	0.0
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	24.7	25.6	25.8	1.1	0.2
Leather & Leather Products	10.3	10.6	10.7	0.4	0.1
Nonmanufacturing	1463.2	1509.0	1535.4	72.2	26.4
Mining	7.6	6.9	6.8	-0.8	-0.1
Construction	94.1	103.2	101.8	7.7	-1.4
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	98.2	99.7	100.2	2.0	0.5
Trade	458.2	481.4	481.8	23.6	0.4
Wholesale Trade	122.2	129.1	129.1	6.9	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	69.5	72.7	72.6	3.1	-0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	52.7	56.4	56.5	3.8	0.1
Retail Trade	336.0	352.3	352.7	16.7	0.4
Building Materials & Garden Supp.	13.2	13.1	13.0	-0.2	-0.1
General Merchandise Stores	49.4	51.0	51.2	1.8	0.2
Food Stores	55.4	57.4	57.3	1.9	-0.1
Automotive Dlrs. & Serv. Stations	40.2	41.5	41.5	1.3	0.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	16.9	17.8	17.7	0.8	-0.1
Furniture & Home Furnishings	12.6	13.0	13.2	0.6	0.2
Eating & Drinking Places	110.0	119.3	119.6	9.6	0.3
Miscellaneous Retail	38.2	39.2	39.2	1.0	0.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	95.0	98.0	97.3	2.3	-0.7
Banking	26.3	26.9	26.5	0.2	-0.4
Insurance Carriers	22.8	23.1	23.0	0.2	-0.1
Services	392.9	413.0	415.4	22.5	2.4
Hotels & Other Lodging	30.0	31.3	30.7	0.7	-0.6
Personal Services	25.8	27.6	27.8	2.0	0.2
Business Services	75.0	76.8	77.0	2.0	0.2
Health Services	128.3	133.6	133.9	5.6	0.3
Hospitals	64.6	68.9	69.2	4.6	0.3
Government	317.3	306.8	332.1	14.8	25.3
Federal	63.0	65.2	65.2	2.2	0.0
State & Local	254.3	241.6	266.9	12.6	25.3
State	69.6	70.6	72.0	2.4	1.4
Local	184.7	171.0	194.9	10.2	23.9

*Data includes all full and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES — TENNESSEE

July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987

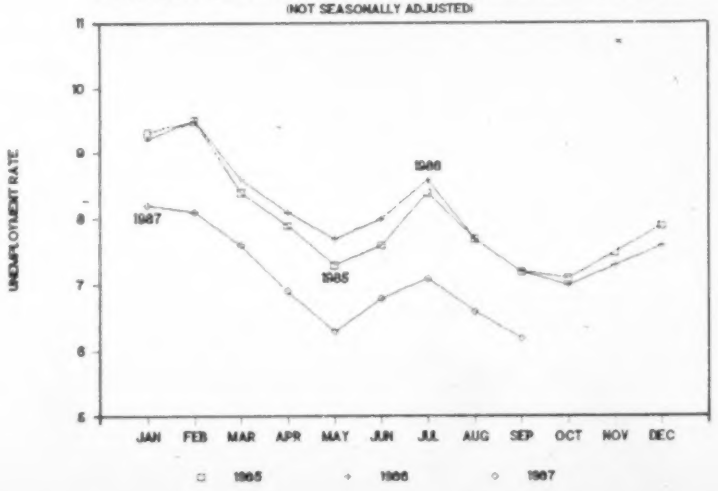
OPENINGS RECEIVED	OPENINGS FILLED	NEW AND RENEWAL APPLICATIONS	INDIVIDUALS PLACED	INDIVIDUALS COUNSELED
127,731	83,915	309,866	-70,572	4,320

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — TENNESSEE

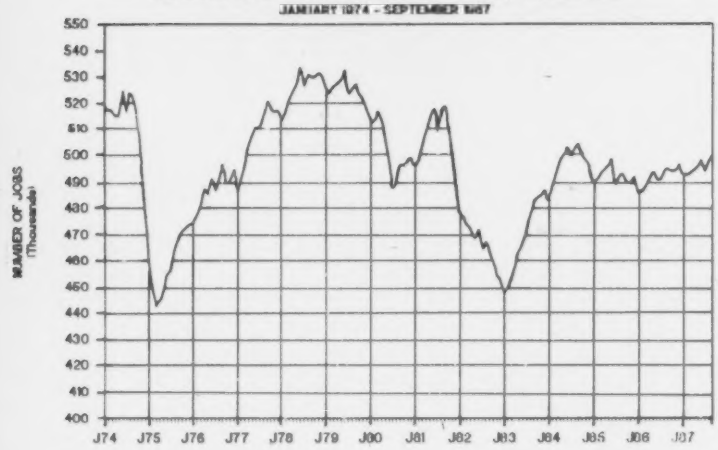
	Average Weekly Earnings Sept. 1986	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1987	Average Weekly Hours Sept. 1986	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1987	Average Hourly Earnings Sept. 1986	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1987
All Manufacturing	358.07	361.79	359.79	41.3	41.3	40.7	8.67	8.76	8.84
Durable Goods	383.64	379.85	381.92	41.7	40.8	41.2	9.20	9.31	9.27
Lumber & Wood Products	239.50	252.84	243.61	40.8	42.0	40.2	5.87	6.02	6.06
Furniture & Fixtures	292.25	271.95	277.76	39.6	36.8	43.4	7.38	7.39	6.40
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Conc.	498.41	498.63	557.08	44.7	44.6	45.7	11.15	11.18	12.19
Primary Metal Industries	499.38	498.24	513.71	43.5	43.1	44.4	11.48	11.56	11.57
Fabricated Metal Products	394.42	386.65	371.16	41.3	41.8	40.3	9.55	9.25	9.21
Machinery	362.88	385.48	384.61	42.0	41.9	41.4	8.64	9.20	9.29
Instruments & Related Prod.	357.39	374.14	361.77	41.8	40.8	38.9	8.55	9.17	9.30
Nondurable Goods	332.51	344.01	337.28	41.0	41.8	40.2	8.11	8.23	8.39
Food & Kindred Products	341.55	342.38	345.10	41.2	41.5	40.6	8.29	8.25	8.50
Textile Mill Products	275.15	283.40	283.73	41.5	41.8	41.3	6.63	6.78	6.87
Apparel Products	200.09	205.35	193.28	37.4	38.6	35.4	5.35	5.32	5.46
Paper & Allied Products	462.21	477.00	498.86	43.4	45.0	45.6	10.65	10.60	10.94
Chemical & Allied Prod.	446.84	491.73	483.81	11.8	44.5	41.6	10.69	11.05	11.63
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	403.06	433.16	397.70	43.2	43.1	41.6	9.33	10.05	9.56
Leather & Leather Products	239.80	249.90	252.05	40.1	40.9	40.2	5.98	6.11	6.27

TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES 1985-1987

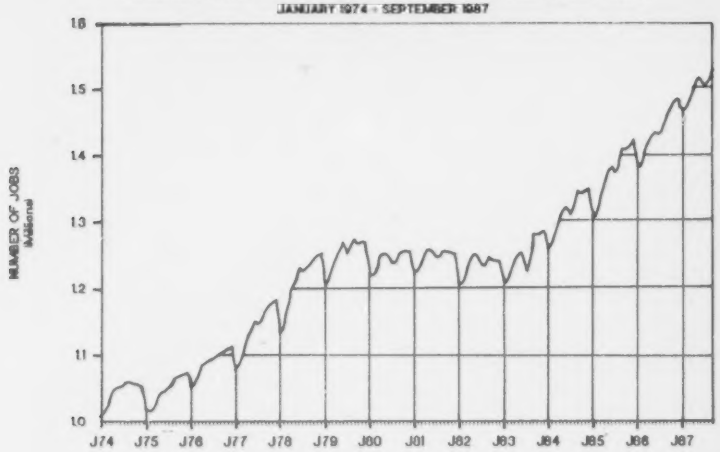
(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



MANUFACTURING JOBS IN TENNESSEE



NONMANUFACTURING JOBS IN TENNESSEE



STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM

CLAIMS	September 1986	August 1987	September 1987
Initial Claims	34,181	23,911	21,897
Continued Weeks Claimed	161,197	143,824	138,163
Nonmonetary Determinations	2,694	2,676	3,032
Appeals Decisions	847	1,178	1,131
Lower Authority	668	1,019	1979
Higher Authority	179	159	152
Hearings-Other States	0	0	0
BENEFITS			
Amount Paid	$12,905,848	$13,469,957	$11,976,576
Benefit Weeks Paid	142,648	126,819	122,053
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$ 94	$ 100	$ 103
First Payments	10,491	8,360	7,849
Final Payments	3,332	3,046	3,180
Average Weeks Duration	12	12	12
Trust Fund Balance	$414,299,401	$495,061,441	$484,405,812

FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS

	September 1986	August 1987	September 1987
FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES:			
Benefits Paid	$465,660	$618,394	$608,622
Benefit Weeks Paid	2,752	3,344	3,509
Initial Claims	418	361	373
Continued Weeks Claimed	3,017	3,476	3,587
Appeals Decisions	9	15	17
FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL:			
Benefits Paid	$211,950	$184,403	$189,622
Benefit Weeks Paid	1,720	1,372	1,435
Initial Claims	220	201	218
Continued Weeks Claimed	1,911	1,536	1,581
Appeals Decisions	4	4	10

CHATTANOOGA MSA

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands) *

INDUSTRY	September 1986	August 1987	September 1987	Net Change Sept. 1986 to Sept. 1987	Net Change Aug. 1987 to Sept. 1987
TOTAL	180.8	182.2	186.0	5.2	3.8
Manufacturing	44.3	43.5	44.2	-0.1	0.7
Durable Goods	17.2	16.0	16.4	-0.8	0.4
Lumber & Wood Products	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	1.7	1.6	1.6	-0.1	0.0
Primary Metals Industries	3.8	3.8	3.9	0.1	0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.9	3.2	3.3	-0.6	0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.2	1.5	1.5	-0.7	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	5.0	5.2	5.4	0.4	0.2
Nondurable Goods	27.1	27.5	27.8	0.7	0.3
Food & Kindred Products	6.7	7.4	7.4	0.7	0.0
Textile Mill Products	10.9	11.1	11.2	0.2	0.1
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.7	2.8	0.4	0.1
Apparel Products	1.5	1.2	1.3	-0.2	0.1
Paper & Allied Products	1.5	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.0
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.2	3.3	3.4	0.2	0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	1.3	0.9	0.9	-0.4	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	136.5	138.7	141.8	5.3	3.1
Mining	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	7.3	7.4	7.6	0.3	0.2
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	8.7	8.5	8.5	-0.2	0.0
Trade	41.8	43.1	42.9	1.1	-0.2
Wholesale Trade	10.7	11.2	11.3	0.6	0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	6.4	6.6	6.7	0.3	0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.3	4.6	4.6	0.3	0.0
Retail Trade	31.1	31.9	31.6	0.5	-0.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	11.3	12.2	12.1	0.8	-0.1
Services	34.4	34.8	35.0	0.6	0.2
Government	32.1	31.7	34.8	2.7	3.1
Federal	9.0	10.5	10.5	1.5	0.0
State & Local	23.1	21.2	24.2	1.1	3.0
State	5.5	5.4	5.3	-0.2	-0.1
Local	17.5	15.8	18.9	1.4	3.1

Includes Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie counties in Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, and Walker counties in Georgia.

* Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Chattangooga MSA unemployment rate decreased from 5.8 percent to 5.5 percent. Total nonagricultural employment increased 3,800 jobs to 186,000. Manufacturing employment increased by 700 jobs, with no industry reporting an employment change greater than 100, except all other durable goods (+200). Nonmanufacturing employment increased by 3,100 jobs, with the largest increase reported in government (+3,100) due to the reopening of schools.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES — CHATTANOOGA MSA

July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987

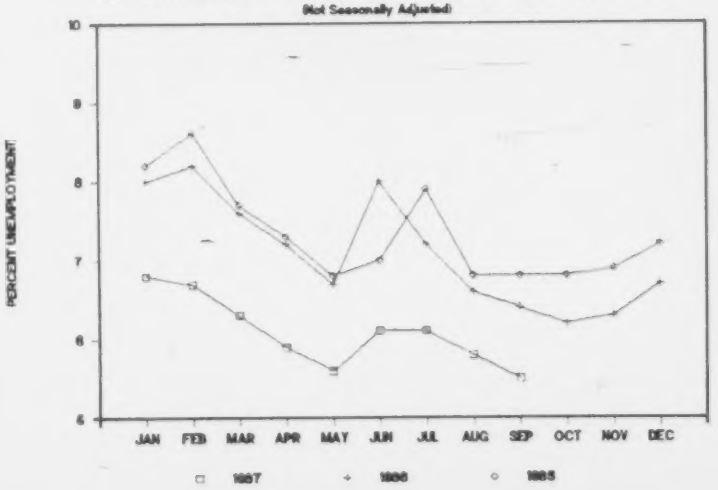
OPENINGS RECEIVED	OPENINGS FILLED	NEW AND RENEWAL APPLICATIONS	INDIVIDUALS PLACED	INDIVIDUALS COUNSELED
5,533	3,942	18,778	3,366	294

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — CHATTANOOGA MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings Sept. 1986	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1987	Average Weekly Hours Sept. 1986	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1987	Average Hourly Earnings Sept. 1986	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1987
All Manufacturing	316.11	326.19	328.75	41.0	41.5	41.3	7.71	7.86	7.96
Durable Goods	368.94	351.88	347.67	43.1	40.4	40.1	8.56	8.71	8.67
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Conc.	374.63	351.12	342.00	40.5	38.0	37.5	9.25	9.24	9.12
Iron & Steel Foundries	423.49	410.21	410.21	45.1	43.5	43.5	9.39	9.43	9.43
Fabricated Metal Products	386.84	425.38	404.40	38.8	41.5	40.0	9.97	10.25	10.11
Machinery, Except Elect.	486.08	436.16	476.01	34.8	39.4	43.0	8.87	11.07	11.07
Nondurable Goods	283.46	310.17	316.26	39.7	42.2	42.0	7.14	7.35	7.53
Textile Mill Products	238.73	286.37	291.84	39.2	45.6	45.6	6.09	6.28	6.40
Knitting Mills	227.51	235.66	234.19	40.7	41.2	40.8	5.59	5.72	5.74
Paper & Allied Products	513.08	494.48	497.02	50.8	47.5	46.8	10.10	10.41	10.12
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	403.52	386.89	429.84	38.8	35.3	36.0	10.40	10.96	11.94

CHATTANOOGA MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL MSA

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)*

INDUSTRY	September 1986	August 1987	September 1987	Net Change Sept. 1986 to Sept. 1987	Net Change Aug. 1987 to Sept. 1987
TOTAL	152.7	155.4	157.1	4.4	1.7
Manufacturing	51.9	52.4	52.3	0.4	-0.1
Durable Goods	19.9	19.9	19.9	0.0	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.9	2.3	2.4	0.5	0.1
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	2.3	2.4	2.3	0.0	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	2.4	2.1	2.0	-0.4	-0.1
Machinery and Trans. Equipment	9.6	9.2	9.2	-0.4	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	3.8	3.9	4.0	0.2	0.1
Nondurable Goods	32.0	32.5	32.4	0.4	-0.1
Food & Kindred Products	2.3	2.4	2.5	0.2	0.1
Textile Mill Products	2.5	2.7	2.7	0.2	0.0
Apparel Products	4.9	5.0	5.1	0.2	0.1
Paper & Allied Products and Printing, Publishing, Allied Ind.	6.0	6.1	6.1	0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.1	16.3	16.0	-0.1	-0.3
Nonmanufacturing	100.8	103.0	104.8	4.0	1.8
Mining	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Construction	5.5	6.0	6.0	0.5	0.0
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0
Trade	33.2	34.9	34.6	1.4	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	6.4	6.3	6.1	-0.3	-0.2
Retail Trade	26.8	28.7	28.5	1.7	-0.2
Finance, Insurance,& Real Estate	4.8	5.0	4.9	0.1	-0.1
Services	26.4	27.0	28.1	1.7	1.1
Government	24.2	23.7	24.8	0.6	1.1
Federal	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
State & Local	20.5	19.8	21.0	0.5	1.2
State	5.0	4.5	5.0	0.0	0.5
Local	15.4	15.4	16.1	0.7	0.7

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins counties in Tennessee and Washington County, Scott County and Bristol City in Virginia.

* Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Tri-Cities MSA unemployment rate decreased from 6.9 percent to 6.6 percent. Total nonagricultural employment increased by 1,700 jobs to 157,100. Manufacturing decreased slightly by 100 jobs to 52,300, with no industry reporting an employment change greater than 100, except all other nondurable good (-300). Nonmanufacturing employment increased by 1,800 jobs with the largest increases reported in government (+1,100), due to the reopening of schools, and services (+1,100).

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES — TRI-CITIES MSA

July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987

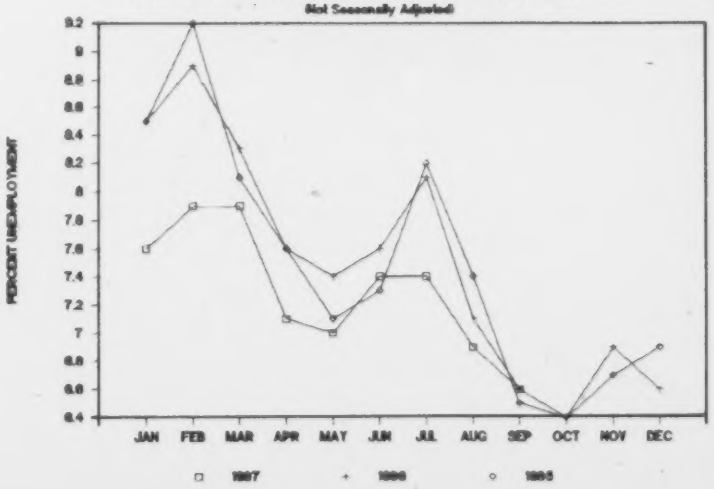
OPENINGS RECEIVED	OPENINGS FILLED	NEW AND RENEWAL APPLICATIONS	INDIVIDUALS PLACED	INDIVIDUALS COUNSELED
7,686	4,867	23,966	4,340	78

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — TRI-CITIES MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings Sept. 1986	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1987	Average Weekly Hours Sept. 1986	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1987	Average Hourly Earnings Sept. 1986	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1987
All Manufacturing	398.20	393.44	387.59	44.0	41.9	40.5	9.05	9.39	9.57
Durable Goods	373.64	355.93	344.71	45.4	43.3	42.4	8.23	8.22	8.13
Fabricated Metal Prod.	409.53	428.67	428.67	41.2	43.3	43.3	9.99	9.90	9.90
Machinery & Trans. Equip.	399.84	362.94	356.15	48.0	42.8	42.5	8.33	8.48	8.38
Nondurable Goods	415.15	415.95	413.44	43.2	40.9	39.3	9.61	10.17	10.52
Food & Kindred Products	364.00	343.26	341.48	41.6	40.1	37.9	8.75	8.56	9.01
Apparel Products	221.45	131.46	120.83	43.0	24.3	21.5	5.15	5.41	5.62

TRI-CITIES MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Not Seasonally Adjusted



KNOXVILLE MSA

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)*

INDUSTRY	September 1986	August 1987	September 1987	Net Change Sept. 1986 to Sept. 1987	Net Change Aug. 1987 to Sept. 1987
TOTAL	241.8	240.0	241.8	0.0	1.8
Manufacturing	50.7	47.9	48.6	-2.1	0.7
Durable Goods	28.9	25.8	26.3	-2.6	0.5
Lumber & Wood Products	1.9	2.2	2.3	0.4	0.1
Furniture & Fixtures	2.1	2.0	2.3	0.2	0.3
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	2.2	2.3	-0.3	0.1
All Other Durable Goods	20.8	17.9	17.9	-2.9	0.0
Nondurable Goods	21.8	22.1	22.3	0.5	0.2
Food & Kindred Products	4.0	4.2	4.2	0.2	0.0
Textile Mill Products	3.2	3.1	3.1	-0.1	0.0
Apparel Products	8.9	9.0	9.1	0.2	0.1
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	2.7	2.7	2.6	-0.1	-0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.9	3.1	3.3	0.4	0.2
Nonmanufacturing	191.1	192.1	193.2	2.1	1.1
Mining	2.2	1.7	1.7	-0.5	0.0
Construction	12.1	11.9	11.7	-0.4	-0.2
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	9.2	9.8	9.9	0.7	0.1
Trade	61.0	60.3	60.6	-0.4	0.3
Wholesale Trade	14.6	14.2	14.1	-0.5	-0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	9.4	9.3	9.3	-0.1	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	5.2	4.9	4.8	-0.4	-0.1
Retail Trade	46.4	46.1	46.5	0.1	0.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	8.7	8.8	8.7	0.0	-0.1
Services	48.8	51.0	51.7	2.9	0.7
Government	49.2	48.6	48.9	-0.3	0.3
Federal	8.6	8.5	8.5	-0.1	0.0
State & Local	40.6	40.2	40.4	-0.2	0.2
State	18.0	19.2	19.1	1.1	-0.1
Local	22.6	21.0	21.3	-1.3	0.3

Includes Anderson, Blount, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier, and Union counties.

* Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Knoxville MSA unemployment rate decreased from 6.1 percent to 5.7 percent. Total nonagricultural employment increased by 1,800 jobs to 241,800. Manufacturing employment increased by 700 jobs, with the largest increase reported in furniture and fixtures (+300). Nonmanufacturing employment increased by 1,100 jobs, with the largest increases reported in government (+300), due to the reopening of schools, and services (+700).

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES — KNOXVILLE MSA

July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987

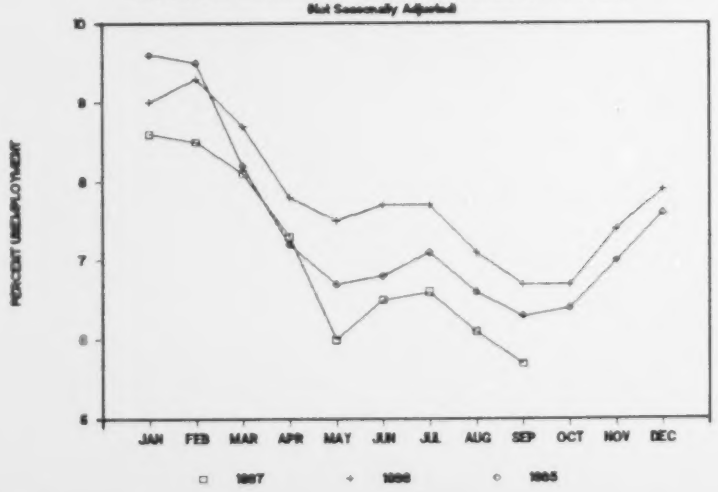
OPENINGS RECEIVED	OPENINGS FILLED	NEW AND RENEWAL APPLICATIONS	INDIVIDUALS PLACED	INDIVIDUALS COUNSELED
16,052	9,794	33,482	8,065	334

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — KNOXVILLE MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings Sept. 1986	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1987	Average Weekly Hours Sept. 1986	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1987	Average Hourly Earnings Sept. 1986	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1987
All Manufacturing	375.84	356.13	342.47	40.5	40.7	39.5	9.28	8.75	8.67
Durable Goods	451.69	416.90	390.26	41.1	41.4	39.5	10.99	10.07	9.88
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Conc.	321.86	347.65	322.81	38.0	40.9	37.8	8.47	8.50	8.54
Machinery, Except Elect.	399.08	391.00	442.32	44.0	42.5	44.1	9.07	9.20	10.03
Nondurable Goods	276.31	283.69	281.71	39.7	39.9	39.4	6.96	7.11	7.15
Food & Kindred Products	294.83	289.67	340.03	42.3	41.5	44.8	6.97	6.98	7.59
Textile Mill Products	243.65	237.58	235.17	42.3	39.4	39.0	5.76	6.03	6.03
Apparel Products	242.94	243.81	231.47	37.9	37.8	36.8	6.41	6.45	6.29

KNOXVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Not Seasonally Adjusted



MEMPHIS MSA

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands) *

INDUSTRY	September 1986	August 1987	September 1987	Net Change Sept. 1986 to Sept. 1987	Net Change Aug. 1987 to Sept. 1987
TOTAL	410.7	416.0	416.8	6.1	0.8
Manufacturing	52.6	53.2	53.7	1.1	0.5
Durable Goods	22.5	22.4	22.9	0.4	0.5
Lumber & Wood Products	2.8	2.7	2.8	0.0	0.1
Sawmills & Planing Mills	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	5.0	4.9	5.0	0.0	0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	3.6	3.9	4.0	0.4	0.1
Electrical & Electronic Machinery	2.5	2.6	2.7	0.2	0.1
All Other Durable Goods	6.7	6.3	6.4	-0.3	0.1
Nondurable Goods	30.1	30.8	30.8	0.7	0.0
Food & Kindred Products	7.7	7.6	7.7	0.0	0.1
Bakery Products	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Apparel Products	2.0	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	6.8	6.9	7.1	0.3	0.2
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	5.0	5.2	5.0	0.0	-0.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	6.5	7.0	6.9	0.4	-0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.1	2.0	2.0	-0.1	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	358.1	362.8	363.1	5.0	0.3
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Construction	19.4	19.8	19.5	0.1	-0.3
Trans., Communication, & Util.	36.2	37.7	37.8	1.6	0.1
Trade	113.6	116.2	116.4	2.8	0.2
Wholesale Trade	36.4	37.4	37.4	1.0	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	22.5	22.6	22.6	0.1	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	13.9	14.8	14.8	0.9	0.0
Retail Trade	77.2	78.8	79.0	1.8	0.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	23.3	23.6	23.6	0.3	0.0
Services	96.6	99.9	99.6	3.0	-0.3
Government	68.9	65.5	66.1	-2.8	0.6
Federal	17.4	17.3	17.3	-0.1	0.0
State & Local	51.5	48.2	48.8	-2.7	0.6
State	13.3	12.7	13.3	0.0	0.6
Local	38.2	35.5	35.5	-2.7	0.0

Includes Shelby and Tipton counties in Tennessee and Crittendon County in Arkansas.

* Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Memphis MSA unemployment rate decreased from 5.9 percent to 5.7 percent. Total nonagricultural employment increased by 800 jobs to 416,800. Manufacturing employment increased by 500 jobs, with the largest increase reported in paper products (+200). Nonmanufacturing employment increased by 300 jobs, with the largest increases reported in government (+600), due to the reopening of schools, and retail trade (+200). Seasonal decreases occurred in construction (-300) and services (-300).

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES — MEMPHIS MSA

July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987

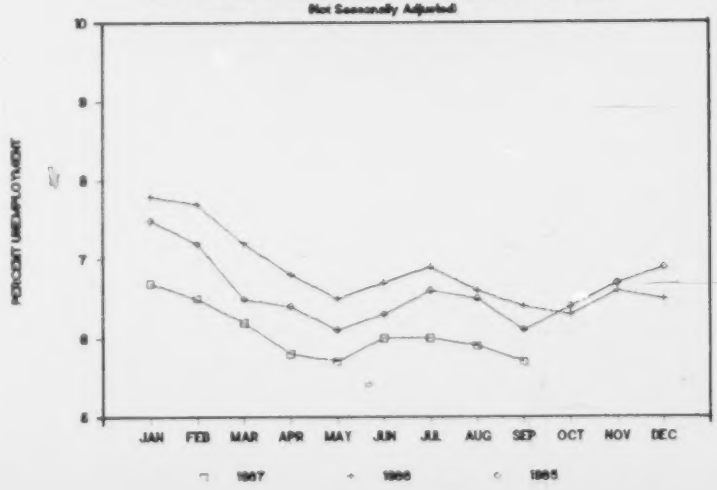
OPENINGS RECEIVED	OPENINGS FILLED	NEW AND RENEWAL APPLICATIONS	INDIVIDUALS PLACED	INDIVIDUALS COUNSELED
17,943	11,344	50,668	8,960	995

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — MEMPHIS MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings Sept. 1986	Average Weekly Earnings Aug. 1987	Average Weekly Earnings Sept. 1987	Average Weekly Hours Sept. 1986	Average Weekly Hours Aug. 1987	Average Weekly Hours Sept. 1987	Average Hourly Earnings Sept. 1986	Average Hourly Earnings Aug. 1987	Average Hourly Earnings Sept. 1987
All Manufacturing	367.95	368.05	362.37	42.1	42.5	40.9	8.74	8.66	8.86
Durable Goods	335.58	337.40	323.11	42.0	41.5	39.5	7.99	8.13	8.18
Lumber & Wood Products	204.29	246.96	239.67	38.9	44.1	40.9	5.32	5.60	5.86
Furniture & Fixtures	215.36	198.66	205.32	39.3	38.5	40.9	5.48	5.16	5.02
Nondurable Goods	398.04	397.16	397.42	42.3	43.5	42.1	9.41	9.13	9.44
Food & Kindred Products	376.66	343.13	296.03	41.3	40.8	35.2	9.12	8.41	8.41
Paper & Allied Products	480.13	469.34	478.38	46.3	47.6	47.6	10.37	9.86	10.05
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	497.76	466.46	498.94	42.8	39.8	40.4	11.63	11.72	12.35

MEMPHIS MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Not Seasonally Adjusted



NASHVILLE MSA

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands) *

INDUSTRY	September 1986	August 1987	September 1987	Net Change Sept. 1986 to Sept. 1987	Net Change Aug. 1987 to Sept. 1987
TOTAL	454.1	451.5	454.1	0.0	2.6
Manufacturing	89.7	88.3	88.1	-1.6	-0.2
Durable Goods	50.4	49.7	49.6	-0.8	-0.1
Lumber & Wood Products	2.2	2.1	2.1	-0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	4.7	5.0	5.1	0.4	0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	8.2	8.2	8.2	0.0	0.0
Machinery	14.1	14.3	14.4	0.3	0.1
Transportation Equipment	14.1	13.2	12.8	-1.3	-0.4
All Other Durable Goods	7.0	6.9	7.0	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	39.3	38.6	38.5	-0.8	-0.1
Food & Kindred Products	7.6	7.3	7.0	-0.6	-0.3
Textile Mill Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Apparel Products	4.7	4.5	4.5	-0.2	0.0
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	12.7	12.8	13.1	0.4	0.3
Petroleum and Rubber	4.3	4.6	4.6	0.3	0.0
Leather & Leather Products	2.6	2.8	2.7	0.1	-0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	5.9	5.1	5.1	-0.8	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	364.4	363.2	366.0	1.6	2.8
Mining	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.1	-0.1
Construction	28.9	30.9	28.5	-0.4	-2.4
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	21.8	21.6	21.9	0.1	0.3
Trade	109.6	110.3	110.5	0.9	0.2
Wholesale Trade	27.5	27.8	27.9	0.4	0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	17.4	17.6	17.4	0.0	-0.2
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	10.1	10.2	10.5	0.4	0.3
Retail Trade	82.1	82.5	82.6	0.5	0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	30.8	30.6	30.6	-0.2	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	107.2	106.4	106.4	-0.8	0.0
Government	65.3	62.4	67.2	1.9	4.8
Federal	9.7	9.8	9.8	0.1	0.0
State & Local	55.7	52.6	57.4	1.7	4.8
State	23.1	24.1	23.8	0.7	-0.3
Local	32.6	28.6	33.6	1.0	5.0

Includes Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Robertson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson counties.

*Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Nashville MSA unemployment rate decreased from 4.7 percent to 4.5 percent. Total nonagricultural employment increased by 2,600 jobs to 454,100. Manufacturing employment decreased by 200 jobs, with the largest decreases reported in transportation equipment (-400) and food products (-300). A seasonal increase of 300 jobs occurred in printing and publishing. Nonmanufacturing employment increased by 2,800 jobs. The largest increases occurred in government (+4,800), due to the reopening of schools, and in transportation, communication, and public utilities (+300). Construction experienced a seasonal decrease of 2,400 jobs.

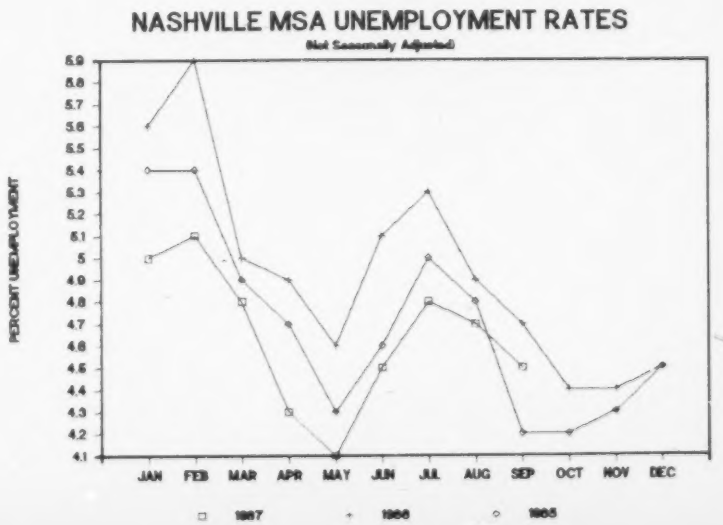
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES — NASHVILLE MSA

July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987

OPENINGS RECEIVED	OPENINGS FILLED	NEW AND RENEWAL APPLICATIONS	INDIVIDUALS PLACED	INDIVIDUALS COUNSELED
33,020	16,200	57,828	13,270	786

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — NASHVILLE MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings Sept. 1986	Average Weekly Earnings Aug. 1987	Average Weekly Earnings Sept. 1987	Average Weekly Hours Sept. 1986	Average Weekly Hours Aug. 1987	Average Weekly Hours Sept. 1987	Average Hourly Earnings Sept. 1986	Average Hourly Earnings Aug. 1987	Average Hourly Earnings Sept. 1987
All Manufacturing	391.88	398.00	421.02	40.4	39.8	40.6	9.70	10.00	10.37
Durable Goods	412.48	392.92	431.64	39.7	38.0	39.6	10.39	10.34	10.90
Nondurable Goods	358.59	404.70	401.94	41.6	42.6	42.0	8.62	9.50	9.57
Food & Kindred Products	387.60	404.77	448.29	42.5	41.6	45.1	9.12	9.73	9.94
Printing & Publishing	416.00	430.86	433.68	41.6	42.2	41.7	10.00	10.21	10.40



U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

News

For release:
8:30 A.M., EDT, Friday,
October 23, 1987

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
TELEPHONE: 404-347-4416

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers			All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	UNITED STATES 1967=100	Unadjusted percent change to Sept.1987 from Sept.1986	Aug. 1987	UNITED STATES 1967=100	Unadjusted percent change to Sept. 1987 from Sept. 1986	Aug. 1987	MIAMI November 1977=100	Unadjusted percent change to Sept.1987 from Sept.1986	July 1987	MIAMI November 1977=100	Unadjusted percent change to Sept. 1987 from Sept. 1986	July 1987
All items	344.4	4.3	0.5	339.1	4.4	0.5	181.3	4.0	0.4	181.6	4.1	0.4
All items (1957-59=100)	400.5	-	-	394.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and beverages	326.4	3.6	0.3	326.2	3.6	0.3	174.1	4.6	- 0.3	179.7	4.1	- 0.4
Food	334.9	3.6	0.3	334.5	3.6	0.3	175.8	5.1	- 0.2	181.0	4.4	- 0.4
Food at home	319.8	3.5	0.3	318.3	3.5	0.3	165.4	2.1	- 0.5	168.1	1.6	- 0.6
Food away from home	377.4	3.9	0.4	380.9	3.9	0.4	194.2	9.2	0	210.6	9.6	0
Alcoholic beverages	247.8	3.1	0.2	250.2	2.8	0.2	151.0	0	- 0.4	155.6	- 0.7	- 1.3
Housing	375.4	3.2	0.1	367.5	3.1	0.1	180.4	1.8	0.9	180.7	1.9	0.8
Shelter	426.2	4.6	0.3	413.0	4.5	0.3	190.7	2.2	1.2	192.5	2.1	1.1
Renters costs' 1/ 2/	129.8	5.0	- 0.2	116.2	4.8	0.2	110.5	1.6	0	106.5	1.5	0
Rent, residential	294.5	4.0	0.5	293.2	3.9	0.4	166.7	1.3	- 0.1	166.7	1.3	- 0.1
Apparel and upkeep	222.2	4.8	3.5	220.5	4.5	3.6	154.9	6.7	- 0.4	155.5	6.3	- 0.1
Transportation	320.4	6.0	0.1	321.7	6.6	0.1	185.2	5.9	0.3	184.0	6.0	0.1
Medical care	467.8	6.4	0.4	466.2	6.7	0.4	220.6	6.4	- 0.5	218.1	6.2	- 0.6
Entertainment	285.2	3.6	0.5	279.7	3.6	0.4	147.0	7.1	0.8	157.5	8.0	1.2
Other goods & services	373.9	5.8	2.0	368.3	6.0	1.8	213.3	4.8	2.4	202.2	4.5	2.4
Purchasing power of the Dollar: 1967=$1.00	$.290	- 4.3	- 0.7	$.295	- 4.2	- 0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
November 1977=$1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	$.552	- 3.8	- 0.4	$.551	- 3.8	- 0.4

Group size	All urban consumers (December 1977=100)			Wage earners and clerical workers (December 1977=100)		
	All items	Unadjusted percent change to September 1987 from -- September 1986	August 1987	All items	Unadjusted percent change to September 1987 from -- September 1986	August 1987
SOUTH	184.0	-	0.4	183 0	-	0.5
Less than 50,000 pop.	181.1	-	0.6	181.9	-	0.6
50,000-450,000 pop.	182.0	-	0.2	182.9	-	0.2
450,000-1,200,000 pop.	186.3	-	0.8	182.1	-	0.8
1,200,000 or more pop.	184.7	-	0.4	184.2	-	0.5

NOTE: Effective in 1987, the frequency of publication for the Atlanta indexes was changed from bimonthly to semiannual. Because they are based on smaller samples, local area indexes are subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than national indexes. BLS strongly urges users to consider the use of national indexes in escalator agreements.

1/ United States base year is December 1982 for CPI-U; December 1984 for CPI-W.
2/ Miami base year is November 1982 for CPI-U; November 1984 for CPI-W.

Department of Employment Security, June 1987, Publications Auth. No. 333099; 1,800 copies, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. This document was promulgated at a cost of $0.32 per copy. For further information, contact Research and Statistics Division, Department of Employment Security, 519 Cordell Hull Bldg., Nashville, TN 37219-5122. (615) 741-1729.

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